HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY.

The Petition of San Francisco Merchants to the Senate.

FULL TEXT OF THE ADDRESS

An Elaborate Review of the Treaty, Showing That Its Abrogation Would Seriously Jeopardize Our Commerce.

Following is the full text of the address telegraphed to United States Senator Miller at Washington by San Francisco merchants, on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii:

To the Honorable John F. Miller, Chairman Senate Committee Foreign Affairs, Washington, D. C .- SIR: The treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii was concluded in Washington on the 30th of January, 1875, and was ratified by His Hawaiian Majesty on the 17th of April, 1875, and by Congress on the 31st of May, 1875, and practically took effect on September 1st of the same year.

By Article 5 it was mutually agreed that this treaty should remain in force for seven years, " from the date in which it may come into operation, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter."

The object of the treaty as stated in the first clause of that instrument was, "the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which lad heretofore uniformly existed between the contracting parties, and to consolidate their commercial intercourse."

During the nine years the treaty has been in force it has been remarkably successful in obtaining for both countries then two deserved objects. The friendly relations anterior to the treaty have been cemented until ex spt for the difference in forms of government, the people of the islands have become one in sorting at and in interest with the people of the United States, and their commercial interpourse has grown until next to Great Britain the islands are the largest foreign customers of merchants, manufacturers and producers of this coast have, and their purchases are so varied that every industry shares in the benefits of their trade. This is exemplified by the fact that in the last complete year prior to the treaty of 1374, our exports did not exceed \$450,000, and in 1883, the latest year for which we have complete returns, they exceeded \$3,000,000. This growth, marveilous alike for its proportions, and in the short period in which it was accomplished, is entirely due to the operations of this treaty.

The undersigned, members of and representing the greater body of merchants, manufacturers and producers of San Francisco and the Pacific Coast, have the honor to address you on this subject because we realize the importance of continuing this reaty, and wish to correct some statements which have been made from time to time by parties who were either misinformed or were actuated by trade jealousies, or from malicious motives were hostile

It has been said that the treaty was of no benefit to the United States, and little or none to the

That all the benefits accrued to certain sugar re-That the sole beneficiaries of the treaty are a few sugar planters, alien in blood and sentiment

That the United States Government sacrifices upwards of \$3,000,000 yearly in sugar duties without

any adequate return. Passing for the moment the first objection and taking up the second and third together, it will be seen that they directly contradict each other. The business of sugar refining on this Coast is little affected by the treaty, but what effect it has is injurious, because by the admission free of the higher grades of raw sugars, such as are known as "grocery grades," they enter into competition with the lower class of refined sugars, keeping down prices and putting it into the power of any

Island planter to compete with our refineries in their cheaper products. The sugar planters on the Islands are not aliens in sentiment, but on the contrary, are warm friends of American institutions. They can not be called aliens in blood, for three fourths of the planters, merchants and professional men are either of American stock, native country before they took up their abode in the The present direct benefits of the treaty go to

the planter, who receives for his sugar when it is landed in this city just as much as if it came from the Philippine Islands and had paid duty, the present direct benefits to go to him, but this commerce being conducted by American mer chants with American capital in American bottoms, and the greater portion of his supplies of provisions, clothing, furniture, building material, animals, forage, machinery, coasting vessels, railroad material, etc., being drawn from the United States, only a moiety of the benefits re-

Returning to the first statement, that the treaty is of no benefit to the United States and little or none to the people of this coast, we would call your attention to the following extract in reference to this treaty from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury:

"The industry and free market opened have given rise to a trade in its nature and effects like our inter-State trade, covering a wide range of articles. affecting profitably the American farmer, grecer, and manufacturer of small articles of household and farm use, as well as the larger manufacturers in metals and of machinery and cotton. The exports of these commodities have so grown that the trade of San Francisco with the Hawaiian Islands is third in importance, being equaled only by that with Great Britain and China, and exceeding that of Mexico. Australia, or British Columbia.

"The impetus given to Hawaiian inter-Island con merce has also inured to the benefit of Americans, in calling for coasting steamers and sailing vessels which have been built in American ports." We would also present the following exhibit of the trade of the United States with the following countries for the year 1883, showing the value of

the aggregate trade, compiled by the Mandal Di	
rean of Statistics, Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., compile	-
Thitted States of Colombis\$12,040,4	26
Gamailan Yalanda	26
Canary and Phillipine Islands 10,342,6	37
Argentine Republic 9.735,3)7
Hayti and San Domingo 8,814,00	30
Venezuels 8,305,4	29
Porto Rico)1
Central American States 7,124,70	32
Portugal (Kingdom) 6,078,5	12
Clanmark and Colonies 0,897,80	
Orugusy 5,432.9	28
Dutch East Indies 5,053,0	18
British Africa and Gibraltar 4,910,4	18
French West Indies and Guians 4,829,90	33

Austrian Empire.....

The second secon	-
Sweden and Norway	4,655,719
ChiliPeru	3,296,080
Dutch West Indies, etc	2,396,062
In the above list of twenty important	1,322,597 countries

doing business with the United States, only one comes up to the aggregate value of our Hawaiian trade, the United States of Colombia, and that is largely due to the stimulus given to business on the Isthmus by the building of the Panama Canal. We have not included in this list Mexico, our neighbor, whose aggregate trade in 1883 was \$24,-704,743, but that was exceptional and owing to the large exportation of railroad material and supplies; and, estimating the population of Mexico at 12,000,000, the trade was but \$2 per head, while each one of Hawaii's 70,000 people pur-chased of and sold to us \$172 per head in this year. We did \$18,475,324 with Japan, but we look to Japan for much of our tea and some of our raw silk, and Japan has 35,000,000 of people.

With Hongkong and China we did \$29,918,300,

or only about two and one half times the business we did with little Hawaii, and besides drawing silk and tea from China, there are more Chinese in this country, drawing much of their supplies of food and clothing from their native land than the entire population of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

On what other grounds can this trade, unparalleled in amount, population being considered, in the annals of the business of this country or of that of any European nation and its most pros-perous colonies, be explained, excepting by the beneficial operations of the treaty.

We have said that the commercial intercourse between California and Hawaii is closer than that with any other foreign country, Great Britain excepted. In proof, we submit the following list of countries and the value of their exports thereto, during the first six months of 1884, compiled from the records of the San Francisco Custom

House:	196 X
United Kingdom	\$7,866,934
Hawaiian Islands	1,400,509
New York	1,262,533
Hongkong and China	1,073,11
British Columbia	981,85
Mexico	851,56
Belgium	842,202
Australasia	645,01
France	398,50
Tahiti	202,63
Can it he said that an aggregate trade	

000,000 with a foreign people, of which \$4,000,000 is our export, and mainly of manufactured products of our soil, is of no benefit to the United

Can it be said that a trade of over \$11,000,000 between this port and a foreign people, of which \$3,000,000 are exports, not including the lumber and forage which go from Oregon and Washington Territory, nor the six or seven assorted cargoes which are sent annually from Boston and New York, is of no benefit to California and to the United States?

Can it be said that there are no benefits to this country when Americans alone have over \$15,-000,000 interested in Hawaii, of which over \$3,-000,000 is in steam and sailing vessels, in docks, wharves and warehouses? Is the prosperity of Hawaii a matter of indifference to Americans, when California alone has over \$3,000,000 of loans out in the shape of advances on crops?

Can it be said that there are no corresponding benefits when the freights earned by American vessels in bringing \$8,000,000 of sugar, and the commissions of the consignees in San Francisco, with the other incidental expenses, reach to 16 per cent of the gross amount, or \$1,280,000 a year? Can it be said that this trade is of little worth

when American vessels and American commission agents are making twenty per cent., or \$600,000 over and above the \$3,000,000 which is the invoice price of the goods we export when they leave the ands of the manufacturer or producer?

Can it be said that a trade is of little worth that employs twenty American sailing vessels, mostly built for the purpose of this commerce? That brought into existence in Philadelphia ship-yards the two finest and fastest vessels ever built in the United States, or the equals in speed and equipment of any British-built Atlantic steamer?

Is a trade of no benefit which has led to the building in our ship-yards of a whole flotilla of sailing vessels and half a dozen steamers for the inter-island trade, besides another fine steamer for the same purpose built in Philadelphia?

Is the commerce worth nothing in which we have alloost exclusive control, a control which has no parallel in this country, a commercial intercourse which delivers into our vessels the entire crop of the Islands, and after deducting freights, commissions, insurance on cargo and plantation, our profits and interest on capital and disbursements on account of their purchases in Atlantic and European cities, we pay the entire balance, except about \$100,000 a year in merchandise, on which a profit has been made by every hand through which it has passed, and that \$100,000 coin which they draw from us is all returned, and even more, by Hawaiians who travel throughout the United States for pleasure and the education of their youth?

Relatively to population, there is no foreign country with which the United States carries on so large a commerce, for the Islanders consume \$47 per capita of our products, while Great Britain and Ireland only consume \$11 23.

There is hardly a trans-oceanic country with which one half of our commerce is carried on in American bottoms, but of our trade with Hawaii 95 per cent. is carried on in American bottoms, and the only exceptions are run and manned by

In answering the first objection, that the United States or California receive little or no benefit from the treaty, we have in part answered the fourth, that the United States are making a useless sacrifice of upwards of \$3,000,000 a year of sugar

If the sacrifice was so great, the benefits the people of California, and through them the whole United States, receive from this remarkable trade, were much less than we have shown them to be, the sacrifice would not be useless, for the geographical position of the island is such that the United States cannot let the influence of any of the great European Pewers become paramount in the islands without surrendering all hope of maintaining that supremacy in the Pacific which is her due, and endangering the peace of her own coast. but these strategic arguments we will leave to the Naval and Diolomet Departments of the Government to advise the a na.

Had there not been a treaty, there would not have been \$3,000,000, or even \$1,000,000, of duties collected on Hawaiian sugars, for the reason that

Without the treaty a few favored plantations getting out of their surplus labor what help they needed at starvation wages might have survived, even with small returns they would have received from San Francisco for their sugars after paying duty as well as freight and commissions. Their condition would have been much the same as that of Cuba planters. They could not have purchased of us because they would not have had cash and we should not have given them credit; they could not have borrowed of our capitalists for the security would have been destroyed on which previous loans were made. But for the treaty the Islands would be a half desolate country, occupied by a bankrupt people, instead of being a fertile sugar farm, tilled by good friends to our country mainly American citizens.

Another reason why no such sum as even \$3,-000,000 could ever have been collected in duties, had there been no treaty, is because had there been duty to pay instead of the average of sugars received from the Islands being above No. 10, Dutch Standard, in color, the average would be as the average of raws received by the United States for refining purposes, and have been below No. 10, Dutch Standard, and, therefore, have come in at the lower duty.

The opponents or the treaty have repeatedly arged that the intention of the treaty was to reduce the price of sugar on this coast. The treaty itself says it was to strengthen and perpetuate friendly relations and consolidate commercial intercourse. If the intention was to cheapen sugar in San Francisco, the negotiating plenipotentiaries omitted to mention it. But they could hardly have had that object in mind, knowing that besides all we then received or now receive from the Islands we had to import, and do still import sugars from Manila, China and Central America, yet they made no provision for enforcing the sale of Island sugar at less than its market value when placed alongside other sugar which had paid duty. If the Islands could, which they never can, produce as much sugar as we can consume on this coast, or a little more, raw sugars might fall in price below the level of New York, but until then we must expect to pay for our "sweets" about as much as it would cost to lay them down from other cane sugar producing countries.

A good deal has been said about sagar refining in connection with the treaty. The two interests are entirely separate, and the continuance or abrogation of the treaty would not affect the price of refines in this city, or the competition between East and West for the patronage of the valley of the Mississippi. That is a struggle between rival manufacturers with equal machinery, capital and other facilities, in which the merchants of this city have little interest beyond a desire to see this and other manufactures of their city prosper by enlarging their field of operations. Our great interest is in the success of our customers, the

Island planters and people. In presenting these facts and arguments we have striven to avoid exaggeration and burdening you with trifling details, showing advantages, each unimportant in themselves, but like the Scotchman's

"mickle," making a "muckle." We have not been provoked to recrimination, nor in our California partisanship forgotten that we are a few in a great nation-we ask nothing for ourselves that we would not cheerfully aid others to get. Hawaiian commerce falls naturally to us by location. If any other city can point to a people who will give returns in commerce for similar favors equal to what the Hawaiians give American merchants, producers and mechanics, would aid them by such little influence as we have in the councils of the nation, and we ask of the merchants of other and larger cities not to help our enemies in destroying a treaty so beneficial to the countries, so equal in its provisions, that it is a model for similar treaties, not to cut off the finest fruit-bearing limb of our California commerce in their not unnatural sympathy with their own side in a hasty

To abrogate the treaty would, as we have shown, be a serious blow to California, and one member of the body politic cannot be hurt without being ignored, though it may not at the moment be felt. To abrogate the treaty would not open this market again to Eastern refiners nor give them control of the Territories, but it would compel San Francisco refiners to change one of their bases of supply and draw entirely on Manila and China for their raws. -with this difference, that sugars could be landed here from foreign bottoms and would be paid for in coin and not in merchandise, but it would cost the refiner not more and probably less than he now pays for Island sugars and would be relatively so cheap that no Eastern refines could be sold against it within 500 miles of this side of the Missouri.

This being so, our Eastern friends can have no object in opposing a treaty by which we set more store than by any legislation which Congress has enacted for the benefit of our coast, not to oppose a treaty whose abrogation would jeopardize \$15,-000,000 to \$20,000,000 of American capital, and throw upon California a certain and total loss of

not less than half that sum, without benefiting any other American interest whatsoever. Very respectfully submitted, W. H. Taylor, President Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works; William Alvord, President of the Bank of California; D. J. Staples, President Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.; Hinckley, Spiers & Hayes, Fuiton Iron Works; California Wire Works, by Henry L. Davis, Secretary: Williams, Dimond & Co., agents P. M. S. S. Co.; Scott & McCord, hay and grain, pier 21, Steuart street; Rider. Somers & Co., hay and grain, pier 22, Steuart street; Henry Dutton, Jr., hay and grain, pier 7, Stenart street; S. Foster & Co., wholesale grocers, 26 and 28 California street; Wright, Bowne & Co., ship chandlers; California Electrical Works: Pacific Bridge Co.; Dodge, Sweeney & Co., wholesale provisions; Juan Taylor & Co., wholesale glassware and assayers' materials; Root & Sanderson, wholesale grocers; Wellman, Peck & Co., wholesale grocers; Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, stoves and metals; Albert Mau & Co., wholesale grocers; Whittier, Fuller & Co., manufacturers of paints and oils, Lilienthal & Co., wholesale wine merchants; Langley & Michaels, wholesale druggists; J. C. Johnson & Co., wholesale sadlery; Hyman Bros., wholesale grocers; Dunham, Carrigan & Co., hardware, etc.; Hawley Bros' Hardware Co., hardware and agricultural goods; Tillmann & Bendel, wholesale grocers; Asa Harker & Co., wholesa'e grocers; ? S. Grinbaum & Co., commission merchants; Hecht Los. & Co., Buckingham & Hecht, leather, boot and shoe manufacturers; G. W Rosenstock & Co., boots and shoes; Esberg, Bachman & Co., tobacco merchants; Haas & Mathers, 100 California street, wholesale grocers and importers; Welca & Co., commission mer-chants; D. L. Beck & Sons, commission merchants; M. Ehrman & Co., wholesale grocers; Wheaton & Luhrs, wholesale provisions; Levi Strauss & Co., importers; Murphy, Grant & Co., importers of dry goods; Joseph Fredericks & Co., carpets and furniture; Goodyear Rubber Co., per R. H. Pease for Secretary; Weil & Woodleaf, fancy goods; Thomas Jennings, wholesale grocer; W. W. Montague & Co., stoves and metals; Louis Sloss & Co., hides and leather; Jones & Co., wholesale grocers; Renton, Holmes & Co., lumber; F. P. and J. A. Hooper, lumber; Pope & Talbot, lumber; Jacob S. Talor, President S. F. Board of Trado; Baker & Hamilton, merchants and manufacturers of agricultural implements; W. W. Montague, dealer in stoves, metals, etc., manufacturer of tinware; Union Iron Works, by H. T. Scott, manufacturers of machinery; Porter, Slessinger & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes and dealers in leather; California Furniture Mf'g Co., by N. P. Cole. President; Horace Davis & Co., proprietors Golden Gate Flour Mills; H. Washburn, stock dealer; Saxe & Co., exporters of stock; King, Morse Canning Company, per J. H. Morse, General Manager and Treasurer; C. V. S. Gibbs, marine adjuster; M. Phillips & Co., commission merchants; Main & Winchester, manufacturers saddlery and leather; Turner Brothers, ship builders; Wilson Brothers, dealers in sash, blinds, etc.: F. S. Chadbourne & Co., furniture, etc.; L. & E. Wertheimer, wholesale tobacco; Hall's Safe and Lock Co., safes, etc.; Morison, Hutchinson & Co., wholesale furnishing goods; Davis Brothers, Toklas & Co., toys, etc.; A. L. Bancroft & Co., wholesale stationery, etc.; Redington & Co., wholesale druggists; J. W. Taylor & Co., wholesale rubber goods; Nast, Greenzweig & Co., wholesale jewelry; J. C. Merrill & Co., commission merchants; Wightman Brothers, com mission merchants; Sresovich, Gray & Co., fruits, etc.; Sanborn, Vail & Co., wholesale pictures, etc.; S. & G. Gump, wholesale pictures, etc.; W. B. Wilshire & Co., safes, etc.; Hall Brothers, shipbuilders; Netter Brothers, exporters live stock; A. P. Everett, commission merchant; Palmer & Rey, lithographers; Peter B. Simons & Co., manufacturing jewelers; Oppenheimer & Co., wholesale tobacco; Blake, Robbins & Co., wholesale paper; Deming, Palmer & Co., feed, etc.; California Cracker Co., crackers; Merry,

AT THE NEW HEBRIDES.

Hough, fish packers.

Faull & Co., wholesale provisions; A. C. Titcomb &

Faull & Co., wholesale provisions; A. C. Titcomb & Co., wholesale jewelers; M. Gray, pianos, etc.; San Francisco News Co., papers, etc.; Rosenthal, Feder & Co., wholesale boots and shoes; H. Dutard, produce, etc.; L. B. Benchley, Manager Pacific Rolling Mills; S. Carson & Co., book publishers; J. C. Reed, leather, etc.; B. F. Farrar & Co., furniture and bedding; West Coast Furniture Co., N. & E. Emanuel; Spruance, Stanley & Co., wholesale spirits; Lynde & Hough, fish packers.

A DAY IN THE FOREST.

(Concluded.) Passing on beyond the line of yampatches, we soon came to a village, and I was struck with its savage, squalid appearance. The huts were

mere thatched roofs with the eaves resting on the ground. One end was generally closed by mats and old thatch, while the other was left open to the weather. They were apparently dropped down at random in a confused huddle, and were in all stages of lop-sidedness. Rough stone-walls about three feet high meandered in a vague manner about the village, broken down here and there to permit the residents of the huts to pass to and fro. A few old spears, a ragged scoop-net or two and some battered wooden spades, or pointed sticks, for working the soil were thrust into the ragged thatch, while near the mouth of each hut was planted the stout limb of a tree with short branches, from which were suspended bunches of cocoanut shells-the "crockery" of each establishment-and clusters of the lower jaws of hogs, saved for the sake of their huge curling tusks.

The village was, for the time being, deserted, but in our wanderings about we came to one hut in which was an aged couple huddled up near a fire, tended by a woman who was watching the baking of some yams. The old man and woman might have been mummies for all the signs of life they gave as we crawled under the roof-which on one side was slightly raised from the ground-and all the younger woman did by way of greeting was to gather closer to her bosom a naked baby, at the same time a feeling of blissful content, that, sweeping to the rear two or three more little imps, who gazed at us from over her shoulders and from more compassionate feeling upon my under her arms.

A man, presumably the father of these children, made his appearance had better be moving along; and so, fresh from a yam-patch, and, after a few moments' talk with Jim, went off, and we heard presently the sound of cocoanuts thumping on the ground as he broke them off a tree growing

The yams were about done when we arrived, and the woman removed the pieces of matted grass that covered them, and, after breaking off the dark brown crust, mashed one or two with a smooth pebble on a rudely-covered wooden platter into a cake that she laid on some stones heated for the purpose, and toasted:

"Mo bettah you give ole mahn bakah" Jim remarked. "What! giv him tobacco. Why! aint he dead?" I inquired.

"Dead!" exclaimed Jim. "Dead. My word no. 'Pose he all same dead he tak' t'baka; haw l haw !"

So I tossed a piece on to the old fellow's shrivelled knees, and was astonished to see with what quickness he clutched it, and with what solemn consultation. startling earnestness his companion, the old woman, stretched out a horribly wrinkled, mis-shapen, and begrimed claw of a hand, screeching like the witch in Macbeth asking for chestnuts, "give! give!"

Like the sailor's wife, I exclaimed, "Avaunt thee, witch!" but complied with her demand, and then was quite fascinated by the appearance of the ancient couple as they mouthed, and gibbered, and whined over their prize. It was the first tobacco they had had | tient, while his huge verticle mouth in a long time probably, as the was distorted by a diabolical grin. younger people would see them die ("die!" they would kill them) rather | istic and cruel. They were rotting than give them a single whiff of their

Presently the old man fumbled about a few dirty little bundles, stowed under the ragged bit of mat he was seated on, and selecting onemore by touch than sight-drew from it an old clay pipe with a stem about an inch long. This dundeen he managed to fill with crumbs of the tobacco picked off the plug with his hard, sharp nails, and then he handed it to the young woman to light for him. This she did in a very leisurely manner, finally passing it to its owner, after inhaling as much smoke as her lungs (and stomach, too, apparently) would hold. This smoke she retained much longer than I should have thought it possible for any one to hold their breath, only permitting it to escape when partial asphyxia displayed itself, and even after she had begun to breathe naturally again, smoke occasionally glance of the bound victim turned naturally again, smoke occasionally oozed from her nostrils, eyes, and-I think-ears.

Meanwhile, the old man had lost himself in a delicious reverie. He was as motionless as when we first entered the hut; the only change in | had gone on around them in the past, his appearance being that produced by his having the pipe-bowl glued, as it were, to the irregular depression life in those dim woods that would be between his grisly chin, and the per- wild and terrible

forated septum of his ancient nose. Now and then a volume of smoke poured from his nostrils and floated over his skeleton shoulders, where it was eagerly inhaled by a pair of the young imps, who had left the shelter of their dam's back, to get behind the old man's and enjoy a smoke at second-hand. 'Twas the first time that I had been privileged to see tobacco smoke thus economized.

About this time Jim called my attention to the circumstance of there being some cocoanuts ready opened for me, and I swallowed the rich juice with the same sort of satisfaction that one does a fresh egg in a doubtful restaurant, knowing it to be

The vam cake that was next offered did not, it is true, possess this redeeming quality; but its rather grimy appearance was due alone to lightly clinging ashes, which were easily brushed off, after which there was spread on the hot, crisp surface a yellow, buttery looking substance, which Jim called "Fiji cabbage," and which I knew be the far-famed "cabbage palm," the "Ambrosia" of the Gods.

Possessed of a most delicate and appetizing odor, melting in the mouth like rich cream, gliding down the throat without an effort and resting in my grateful assimilator with a blandness indescribable, it imparted without exactly glorifying the surroundings, caused me to look with a entertainers, for the moment.

But Jim must needs say that we after bartering more tobacco for a bow with its sheaf of poisoned arrows, we take our leave and get out of the

But before we are beyond its precincts I pause on the "sing sing," i. e., dance-ground, to sketch a group of idols set up in its midst. These are made from the trunks of trees, and are from four to twelve feet in length, and vary from one two feet in diameter. Each log is hollowed out to a thin shell, the ends being left solid. Two, or sometimes three, holes are pierced in one end to represent eyes, below which is a long slit for a nose and another further down for a mouth. Each one has a hieroglyphic of some kind carved on what may called its cheek, and the whole of them-some ten in number-are set up in a close group in the center of the cleared ground. On one side of the group is a post carved at top into a pair of birds facing each other in

Those solemu, uncanny looking figures grouped together in the silent forest had a peculiar fascination for me. They seemed, as they stood there with their hollow eyes fixed upon me, while they leaned towards each other, to be whispering of the white stranger. The tallest of all, in the center of the group, had a particularly savage look. His trunk was carved over with queer figures and his cavernous eyes seemed sen-

They were all thoroughly cannibalwhere they stood, and from the heads of more than one sprung a dense growth of matted grass, and from their mouths crept snaky looking vines.

Many a feast of human flesh had they witnessed. Many a time had they stood impassive while the solid, bare earth about them resounded with the stamp of naked feet as their wild worshippers whirled in a frantic dance.

There they had stood through many years, alike insensible to the first faint fluttering cry of the newborn babe, and the rattling groan of dying age. Deaf to the melancholy sweet breathings of the lover's rude Pan's pipes, or the sullen roar of the trumpet shell and the thunders of the huge log drums sounding the signal for war. Gazing with stolid indifference upon the frantic mother grovelupon them as the sacrificial club swung above his head—not heeding, even when one of their own number tottered from decay and fell in shattered fragments.

And still they looked as though they had been conscious of all that